

U. S. WEATHER BUREAU, MARCH 10—
Last 24 hours' rainfall, trace; Temperature, max.
73; min. 59; Weather, fresh southerly winds.

Established July 2, 1896.

SUGAR—96° Test Centrifugals, 4 955; Per
Ton, \$99.90. 88 Analysis Beets, 15; Per
Ton, \$105.

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HONOLULU, HAWAII TERRITORY, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1905.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

DETECTIVES TAKE UP THE CASE

CONFERENCES AT ONCE HELD

Egyptian Journey and Ghostly Visions.

Mrs. Stanford's Fears of Sudden Death at Cairo.



The President of Stanford University and the Friend of the Stanford Family now in Honolulu.

Two San Francisco detectives are in town, and High Sheriff Henry has turned the solution of the Stanford mystery over to them. Captain Cullendan of the Morse Agency and Detective Reynolds of the San Francisco police department are two of the most competent men in the business, and have taken right hold of the matter with a view to finding out all that there is to be known concerning it.

Of course they have confronting them the verdict of the Coroner's jury to the effect that Mrs. Stanford was murdered—nevertheless, there is much yet to be developed, and no doubt that fact has impressed itself with some force upon the detectives. After all, a Coroner's jury, no matter how well backed up with medical testimony, is not a court of last resort. And there is no penalty for doubting its conclusions. The laity, to be sure, must take the Coroner's conclusions as final, until something more determinative is developed. It is the business of the detectives to develop the something more determinative if it can be done.

In the Stanford case, there are a great many things to be explained. For example, as to the strength of the dose of the strychnine that it was possible for Mrs. Stanford to have secured from all the medicines accessible to her. The chemists found that there was .52 of a grain of strychnine in all the bi-carbonate of soda left in the bottle from which she had taken the fatal dose.

She took, according to the testimony, a half table spoonful of this mixture, and there is nothing beyond a vague impression in Miss Berner's mind to show that the dose was taken from the top of the phial and not from the middle of the mass. And there is no testimony that there was more of the poison on the top than in the middle, anyhow. According to the chemists, the poison was mixed together all through the phial as perfectly as though it had been done by a druggist with a pestle and mortar.

Added to this is the one-thirtieth part of a grain of the poison in the cascara capsule. "The smallest fatal dose of strychnine for an adult," says Reese in his Medical Jurisprudence and Toxicology, "is half a grain." It is true that Mrs. Stanford, at her age, might have been more susceptible to the action of the poison. The doctors said that she was. Nevertheless, it is difficult to see how she could have obtained a very large quantity of the drug. The chemists found only the faintest trace in the stomach.

It is a well known fact, moreover, that hysterical patients have been known to simulate almost every form of known human disorder. The evidence that Mrs. Stanford took strychnine is conclusive. But it can likewise be established that Mrs. Stanford, added to the fear grown from the attempt to poison her made in January last, was somewhat given to fear of attempts upon her life.

When she was at the Cataract Hotel, in Assouan, Egypt, in February, 1904, according to a story told last night by a gentleman now in Honolulu who was there at the time and who sold to her butler, Beverly, then with the lady, an elephant's tusk for Mrs. Stanford, she was in constant fear that natives of the country would murder her.

She would not leave her room, as other tourists did, and everything had to be taken to her. Beverly told this gentleman that he slept at the door of Mrs. Stanford's room in the hotel, and that on no account could he leave the corridor until she had arisen and notified him that she was up.

At that time Miss Berner remained at all times in the room with Mrs. Stanford. Mrs. Stanford herself told the landlord of the Cataract Hotel that she had to get out of the country. The climate was too variable, she said, and she feared that the natives would kill her.

"The maid, Miss Richmond, was also with her at the time," this gentleman said last night, "and she came to me, there being no English consul in the place, and asked me whether I could not get some other tourist's maid to change places with her, as she could not possibly live with Mrs. Stanford any longer. Mrs. Stanford worried her, the maid said, and she really did not know what to do with herself. The Egyptian Gazette, published at Alexandria, had stories at that time about Mrs. Stanford having been driven out of the country through her fear of the natives. The manager of Shepherd's Hotel, in Cairo, sent a notice to the paper after Mrs. Stanford's arrival there, stating that now she had left Assouan, all her fears had vanished."

Mrs. Stanford, before going to Cairo, went to the Mena House Hotel, near the Pyramids, but left there because of visions she saw before the Sphinx.

This same gentleman met the Stanford party later, in Italy.

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COAST DOCTORS SAY MRS. STANFORD DIED OF ANGINA PECTORIS

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAM.)

SAN FRANCISCO, Mar. 11.—Mountford Wilson, counsel for the Stanford estate, says he is unprepared to accept the verdict of the Honolulu coroner's jury about the cause of Mrs. Stanford's death, as final. Six physicians, after a study of the symptoms, declare that the death was caused by angina pectoris. The police say that no particular person is suspected of murdering Mrs. Stanford, Miss Berner least of all.



MISS BERTHA BERNER.

CHURCH PEOPLE AND SUNDAY LAW

Whereas, the Board of the Hawaiian Evangelical Association feels its responsibility for the religious and moral welfare of this territory, particularly in view of its relations with the Hawaiians and Asiatic people, and

Whereas, the present law of the Territory regarding Sunday, as it has been recently enforced, has been highly beneficial to the peace of the Islands;

Resolved, that we hereby put ourselves on record as strongly opposed to any change in this law; and

Be It Further Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be sent to each branch of the legislature now in session.

From the above resolution, passed at Hawaiian Evangelical Association held at a largely-attended meeting of the Ha- (Continued on Page 4.)

REVIVAL OF TALK IN RUSSIA ABOUT PEACE WITH JAPAN

Czar Breaks The News of Defeat to the People--Tolstoi Denounces the War--Disasters in the Field

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

ST. PETERSBURG, Mar. 11.—Gen. Kuropatkin has notified the Czar that all the Russian forces are retreating. The bad news was made public but it caused no demonstration. Peace talk has been renewed and it is considered significant that Iswolsky, the Russian Minister to Denmark but formerly the Czar's envoy to Japan, has been summoned here.

TOLSTOI DENOUNCES THE WAR.

LONDON, Mar. 11.—Count Tolstoi, in a letter to The Times, says that the chief calamity of Russia is not internal disorder but the reckless, disgraceful war instigated by a score of immoral individuals.

AFTERNOON REPORT.

TOKIO, Mar. 10.—The Japanese have occupied Fushun. YINKOW, Mar. 10.—Mukden fell this morning into the hands of the Japanese. Thousands of prisoners were taken and great quantities of stores.

NEWCHWANG, Mar. 10.—The Russians, thoroughly demoralized, are retreating to the hill country. They are without provisions and may possibly be cut off. The casualties are enormous.

WASHINGTON, March 10th, 1905.
(Received at 1 p. m.)

To the JAPANESE CONSUL-GENERAL, Honolulu:
Our troops occupied Mukden at 10 o'clock a. m. on Friday. Our enveloping movements since some days ago proved successful and the bloodiest battle is now proceeding in various places near Mukden. TAKAHIRA.

PROGRESS OF THE GENERAL ATTACK.

WASHINGTON, March 10th, 1905.
(Received 12:10 p. m.)

To the JAPANESE CONSUL-GENERAL, Honolulu:
In the direction of Singking the enemy on strong positions near Tita had for several days been offering obstinate resistance, but was eventually dislodged therefrom on the morning of the 9th inst., and our detachment is now pursuing him, while another detachment in the direction of Manchuntan also continues advance toward Fushun, constantly pressing the enemy. In the direction of Sesaho the enemy in the districts south and east of Mukden is making a stand on strong positions on the left bank of the Hunho, and we are now attacking him. In the districts west and north of Mukden the enemy is making desperate resistance and the fiercest attack is now proceeding. On the 9th inst. a raging dust storm entirely hampered observation. TAKAHIRA.

THE UNITED STATES MUST RE- FUND CUBAN SUGAR DUTIES

NEW YORK, Mar. 11.—The United States Circuit Court has decided that the Government must refund the 20 per cent duties collected on raw sugars imported from Cuba since 1903. The sum of \$5,000,000 is involved.

CARDIFF, Mar. 11.—In a colliery explosion at Clydachvale, many miners were killed.

FIRE AGAIN BREAKS OUT IN THE KAAPUNA FOREST

The Board of Forestry and Agriculture received the following wireless telegram at 5 o'clock yesterday afternoon from George McDougall of South Kona:

"Kaapuna and Pahoe-hoe fire started up again in great force this forenoon. Strong north-west wind blowing. Collecting men to fight fire. Hosmer off Hamakua coast on Kinau."

The fire appeared to be out at South Kona on Tuesday last. Prof. Hosmer rode overland and caught the Kinau at Hilo yesterday morning. Evidently, after he left, the fire broke out again. Mr. McDougall is manager of the South Kona Agricultural Company at W. R. Castle's sugar plantation. He has been assisting Prof. Hosmer in putting out the Kaapuna fire.

The Board will wire Mr. McDougall this morning instructing him to do all that is necessary to put the fire out. It is possible that Mr. Hosmer may have been reached at Mahukona.